



## INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
are now offering for Sale at greatly reduced prices the remainder of their

## SEASON'S STOCK

## CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONERY,

## CRYSTALLIZED FIGS,

## APRICOTS, GREENGAGES, &amp;

## BOXED FRUITS, FIGS,

## RAISINS, JORDAN ALMONDS,

## ASSORTED FRENCH SWEETS,

## CHOCOLATES, FANCY BOXES,

## CRACKERS,

## &amp;c., &amp;c.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED,

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1887.

122

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not entered for a fixed period will be discontinued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent to our office 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour, supply is limited.

## MARRIAGES.

At the Shanghai Cathedral, by the Rev. H. C. Hughes, on the 15th January, ARTHUR PARSONS, second son of the late John Proctor Wood, Solicitor, to CATHERINE SARAH, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Barrister-at-Law, St. Stephen's Square, London.

On the 15th instant, at Christ Church, Yelsham, GROOME THOMAS, of Yoshimura, to HELEN LADY, daughter of Sir Francis, a Brigadier-General in the Royal Engineers.

At the Union Church, Mackay, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Chisholm, JOHN DICKIE TO SMITH, son of Captain F. W. Flockton, Swatow.

## DEATHS.

By accidental drowning, Shanghai, on the night of the 13th January, 1887, WILLIAM D. BROWN, Chief Engineer of the steamer *Fengyang*, a native of Dundee, Scotland, aged 24 years.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 24TH, 1887.

ANY lingering doubt as to the accuracy of Reuter's information concerning the future Governor of Hongkong was set at rest by the telegraphic despatch addressed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Hon. W. H. MARSH, on Saturday.

As we expected, Sir GEORGE BOWER succeeds him. Mr. MARSH, who is retiring from the Service in March, has applied to be relieved, and Sir OSCAR CHAMBERS, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, has been deputed to take over the administration at the end of that month.

As Sir GEORGE BOWER retires on the 19th June, and Sir GEORGE STRAHAN succeeds him, Mr. MARSH, who is retiring from the Service in March, has applied to be relieved, and Sir OSCAR CHAMBERS, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, has been deputed to take over the administration at the end of that month.

At the present time, Sir GEORGE BOWER is in Tasmania, and in November last, it is most probable that he will not arrive in Hongkong before next November or December; but he is intending to come out in June. The Secretary of State would probably have asked Mr. MARSH to retain his acting post a little longer. The fact that Sir OSCAR is appointed to act as *locum tenens* for the new Governor is pretty certain in indication that Sir GEORGE STRAHAN is not likely to come out before next winter. Sir OSCAR is well known in this colony, having spent the greater portion of his career in serving it, and his popularity was attested on his departure in 1878 by the presentation of a numerously signed address couched in the most appreciative terms. For the benefit of those of our readers who know not Sir OSCAR—now a rather numerous section—we give a short sketch of his official life. He was educated at St. Paul's School and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, graduating as B.A. in 1862, and M.A. in 1863. In March of the former year he was a student interpreter in Hongkong, and in 1865 was appointed Registrar-General, which continued his substantive appointment until he left in 1873. He was made a member of the Executive Council in 1869, and was appointed Colonial Treasurer with a seat in the Legislative Council in 1871. He acted as Colonial Secretary on three occasions—from February, 1872, to December 1873, also during October, 1873, and again from 1st March, 1875, to 2nd December of the same year. In July, 1875, Mr. SMITH was appointed Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements, but before proceeding to take up his appointment he was despatched as British Commissioner to settle certain marine claims at Manila, for which service he was made C.M.G. During the absence of Sir FREDERICK WELD he administered the Government of the Straits Settlements from March, 1884, to November, 1885. In June, 1885, he was appointed Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, and upon the return of Sir FREDERICK WELD to Singapore proceeded to the Spice Isle to take up his appointment, being then made a K.C.M.G. Just before leaving Singapore, on the 10th November, 1885, Mr. SMITH was entertained at a banquet, which was a most influential and representative gathering. A handsome presentation was also made to Mrs. now Lady SMITH, who had dispensed the hospitalities of Government House in a manner that had won her the esteem of the community. Sir THOMAS SIBREZIER, who presided at the banquet to Mr. SMITH, said that the rule of His Excellency had been marked by great tact, and his administration had been "eminently that of practical common sense." We doubt not Sir OSCAR will bring the same tact and common sense to bear in his administration of the Government of this Colony, in which task his intimate knowledge of the working of the departments should stand him in good stead.

The blockade of Hongkong by Chinese Custom cruisers, which has existed now for nearly twenty years, will be removed on the 1st April next. Such we take to be the effect of the communication made by His Excellency the Acting Governor to the Legislative Council on Friday. The Additional Article to the Chefoo Convention will be put in force at the Treaty Ports on and after the 1st February next, and duty and tax on junk-shipped opium from Hongkong will continue to be collected by the Chinese officials as at present at the stations around

Hongkong and Macao till the 1st April. How the duty on junk-shipped opium will be collected after that date we are not informed, but it is clear the present system is to be abolished. Some arrangement has evidently been arrived at on the subject between the Governments of Great Britain and China, probably on the basis of the recommendations of the Blockade Commission which recently sat here. What those recommendations were has not yet been stated, the whole of the proceedings and the report having been treated as confidential. The clause in the Chefoo Convention under which the Commission was appointed reads as follows:—"The Government of Hongkong having long complained of the interference of the Canton Customs revenue cruisers with the junk trade of that Colony, the Chinese Government entreats to the appointment of a Commission to consist of a British Consul, an officer of the Hongkong Government, and a Chinese official of equal rank, in order to the establishment of some system that shall enable the Chinese Government to protect its revenue without prejudice to the interests of the Colony." Some system has evidently been agreed upon by which the collection of duty on opium—and if on opinion probably on other articles also—will be facilitated and the opportunity for smuggling diminished. What is this system? This is a question which ought not to be unanswered longer than is absolutely necessary. The 1st April is not very far distant, and it is possible the new system may involve material alterations in what has hitherto been the usual course of business. No time ought to be lost, therefore, in making public its terms. Meanwhile it would be idle to speculate on the merits of the settlement arrived at until we know definitely what that settlement is. We have good reason to believe, however, that it will be found satisfactory to the community.

The *Hiope News* says—Her Majesty the Empress Dowager arrived at Kobe on the 14th instant, from Nanking, where she had been staying for a week. The Empress Dowager was received with full honours by the Emperor, who had just returned from a tour of inspection of the provinces. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dowager arrived at the station, the soldiers had picked out a special train for her. She was quite an invalid, and was carried in a chair. All the available troops in the garrison were drawn up in single file on either side of the platform, and they extended for a considerable distance along the line in both directions. The artillery were first on the ground, and shortly afterwards a strong body of infantry came along at the double. At about three o'clock the train containing the Empress Dow

The Austria Government has ordered 4,000 regulars from American manufacturers, to be delivered in March next.

Now has been received that Turkey is massing troops in Macedonia.

There is a widespread impression that the relations between France and Germany are in an extremely critical state, although the reason is not revealed.

It is believed that a secret alliance has been formed between Bulgaria and Germany.

#### BULGARIAN APPEALS.

LONDON, 23rd December.

The *Daily Press* announces that Russia and the Porte have agreed on a definition of the Balkan difficulty in conformity with the terms of Berlin.

It is now stated that the Sultan of Turkey has decided not to recall Galdin Efendi, the special envoy at Sofia, and has instructed him to adopt a moderate attitude towards the Bulgarian Regency.

The Bulgarian delegation now on a visit to the European Courts, will arrive in London on the 24th December.

Prince Alexander of Bulgenland (late of Bulgaria) has returned to Durazzo.

#### THE NO-RENT CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, 21st December.

The vigorous action of the Government has checked the operations of the Irish National League in connection with the no-rent campaign, and a few rents are now being collected at night.

The National Press has not yet noticed Mr. C. Parnell's statement.

#### LONDON, 22nd December.

The *Times*, in its issue to-day, contains a statement to the effect that the plan of the no-rent campaign was drafted before the Chicago convention, when it was secretly discussed and approved.

Mr. John Dillon, speaking at a dinner meeting said that the plan of the no-rent campaign would be carried on in spite of the Government, and it would end in destroying the power of the rock-towners and swindlers.

John Norton, the New South Wales labour delegate, had an interview with Mr. C. S. Price, who intends to propose a motion that a National Convention be convened at Melbourne or Sydney, similar to that held in Chicago, to unite the leaders of sympathy with the no-rent movement.

THE SOLOMON ISLANDS ANNEXED BY GERMANY.

BALIEN, 18th December.

It is announced that Bougainville, Choiseul, and Sibet, the three principal islands of the Solomon Group, have been annexed by Germany.

PACIFIC ISLANDS INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, 21st December.

The Agents-General for the Australian colonies have indicated to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department that they are in favour of the creation of a jurisdiction in the Pacific that would be recognized by the Powers interested, for the purposes of police protection and the securing of titles of land acquired in any of the Pacific Islands not already permanently annexed.

THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

LONDON, 18th December.

There is an impression in the minds of many persons that the Right Hon. E. Stanhope, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is not disposed to adhere to the old policy of non-interference, now adopted by the Foreign Office, in the Colonies in the proceeding Suez-India Ministry, that the Imperial Government would give a lump sum of £10,000 towards the establishment of a Government in New Guinea on condition that the colonies agreed to contribute an annual sum towards the maintenance thereof.

It is also understood that Mr. Stanhope awaits fresh proposals from the colonies and colonies at present to decide whether the amount of the grant to the Sir S. W. Griffith's plan if the colonial vote is made a permanent one.

Sir James F. Garrick, Agent-General for Queensland, has protested against Mr. Stanhope comparing the cost and form of the Government of New Guinea to those of the Gold Coast and Tonga.

LONDON, 19th December.

Her Majesty's Government definitely decided not to proclaim a British colony over New Guinea unless the Australian colonies are prepared to give a permanent grant in support of a proper administration, in which case the Government will be prepared to help with a grant of money.

LONDON, 20th December.

Sir James F. Garrick, Agent-General for Queensland, has telegraphed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to inform him of the conditions relative to the future government of New Guinea that would be acceptable to the Imperial Government.

PRESENTATION TO MR. F. C. OWEN.

LONDON, 18th December.

A meeting of the Executive Committee, for the Colonial and Indian Affairs, was held yesterday, when Sir F. C. Tupper, on behalf of the Canadian Ministers, presented Sir F. C. Gladden with a massive service of plates in recognition of his efforts to promote the success of the undertaking. In presenting the testimonial, Sir F. C. Gladden highly praised the exertions of Sir F. C. Gladden during the time the Exhibition was open. The recipient, in returning thanks, expressed the confidence that the result of the exhibition would go far to bring closer the bonds of union between the mother-country and the colonies, and generally tend to develop the commercial interests of the colonies.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

LONDON, 18th December.

Two six-inch guns, intended for Adelais, have been shipped on board the *Mangalore* for their destination.

The ship *Mangalore*, bound for Adelais, which left two days ago, has returned to London, having encountered a severe hurricane, causing serious damage to the vessel.

A proposal by the Marquis of Salisbury for a conference on the Eastern question, to be held at St. James's, has been accepted.

It has been decided for New York.

An attempt has been made to destroy the villa of the King of Romania by means of dynamite. It was only partially successful.

Sir Arthur Blyth has received several inquiries relative to the mining resources in forces at Palmerston from persons desirous of forming companies in China to work the goldfields of the Northern Territory.

LYON, 14th December.

Neither Germany nor France will be represented officially at the Adelais Jubilee Exhibition, the invitation having arrived too late.

The Hawaiian loan of £270,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, has been more than subscribed.

LONDON, 15th December.

From Mr. Edward Stirling, Secretary of State for the Colonies, it is learned that the parliaments in reference to the New Hebrides question, it is believed that it is his impression that France is unwilling to enter into a written contract to evacuate the islands.

LYON, 15th December.

The Emperor of Germany has extended his protection to the New Guinea Trading Company for carrying on operations in the Solomon group of islands.

LYON, 15th December.

Mr. Gardiner, on behalf of the Australian section of the London Chamber of Commerce, has proposed that the rate of postage on letters to and from Australia should be 5d. per oz. by express service, and 2d. per oz. for ordinary service. Mr. Gardiner has also suggested the adoption of the Cable Company's increased rates.

LYON, 15th December.

In consequence of Irish men having committed grave offences under the law that they will be molested by the National League, the Government have decided to introduce the Criminal Act where necessary.

LYON, 22nd December.

The unprecedented sum of £600,000 have been received for the Eclipse Steamer to be run at the Sandown Park Summer Meeting.

LYON, 22nd December.

The National Bank has already shipped a quantity of gold for Australia. A further shipment will be made by the Bank of South Australia.

LYON, 23rd December.

The *Times*, in commenting on the Ministerial crisis, states that a reconstructed Tory Cabinet, without the inclusion of new blood, would not last.

#### THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Oceanus*, from Marseilles, 19th December, with the London mail of the 17th December, arrived here last night. The subjunctive telegrams are extracted from Ceylon and Indian papers.

#### THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

LYON, 31st December.

Yesterday afternoon Lord Hartington held

protracted conference with Mr. Gladstone and others to whom he announced his intention to decline both the Premiership and the leadership of the House of Commons. In the event of his refusal it is probable that the same offer will be made to Mr. W. H. Smith.

Efforts were this morning made to induce Sir Michael Hicks Beach to accept the Leadership of the House of Commons. In the event of his refusal it is probable that the same offer will be made to Mr. W. H. Smith.

A second Conservative party is still trying to bring about the return to office of Lord Randolph Churchill.

Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington are to day again in conference.

LONDON, 21st January.

In the course of the interview between Lord Salisbury and Hartington, the latter promised his continued support to the former.

The Chancellorship of the Exchequer and the leadership of the House of Commons have been offered to Mr. Goschen.

The death of Mr. Goschen, late member of Parliament for Liverpool, Mr. Goschen will continue to support the election to the vacant seat with the support of the Conservative party.

LONDON, 31st January.

It has transpired that the members of the House of Commons have agreed on a definition of the Balkan difficulty in conformity with the terms of Berlin.

It is now stated that the Sultan of Turkey has decided not to recall Galdin Efendi, the special envoy at Sofia, and has instructed him to adopt a moderate attitude towards the Bulgarian Regency.

The Bulgarian delegation now on a visit to the European Courts, will arrive in London on the 24th December.

Prince Alexander of Bulgenland (late of Bulgaria) has returned to Durazzo.

THE NO-RENT CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, 21st December.

The vigorous action of the Government has checked the operations of the Irish National League in connection with the no-rent campaign, and a few rents are now being collected at night.

The National Press has not yet noticed Mr. C. Parnell's statement.

LONDON, 22nd December.

Mr. Goschen has eventually accepted the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. He will have an interview with Lord Salisbury to-day at which the terms of his acceptance of office will be discussed.

It is stated that Lord Lansdowne and Cross will remain and that Lord Salisbury will take up the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Smith is expected to preside over the Treasury and lead the House of Commons. Lord Northbrook is named for India and Lord Morley as Minister of War.

LONDON, 5th January.

The Right Hon. Mr. W. Smith has been appointed First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House of Commons. Lord Northbrook and Mr. Goschen are now urging him to accept the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

It is stated that Lord Lansdowne and Cross will remain and that Lord Salisbury will take up the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, 6th January.

Owing to the difficulties with which the proposal to create a new colony in the Pacific that would be recognized by the Powers interested, and the securing of titles of land acquired in any of the Pacific Islands not already permanently annexed.

CONFERENCE OF LIBERALS.

LONDON, 6th January.

Mr. Gladstone is working to bring about a rapprochement of the Liberal party.

A letter of Mr. Gladstone's has been published to the Colonies in the preceding Suez-India Ministry, that the Imperial Government would give a lump sum of £10,000 towards the establishment of a Government in New Guinea on condition that the colonies agreed to contribute an annual sum towards the maintenance thereof.

It is also understood that Mr. Stanhope awaits fresh proposals from the colonies and colonies at present to decide whether the amount of the grant to the Sir S. W. Griffith's plan if the colonial vote is made a permanent one.

LONDON, 5th January.

Conferences between the leaders of the Liberal party, while approving this Conference, will abstain from taking part in it.

The Liberals, Mr. Gladstone said, favours discussion on the subject of the points of difference between the parties with a view to the arrangement of common action.

Mr. Gladstone in the course of a letter to Sir V. Harcourt expresses the hope that the agreement made by Mr. Gladstone in December may lead to a modus vivendi.

LONDON, 6th January.

Lord Harcourt has consented to take part in the Conference to be held on the 13th January.

ARMY WARRANT.

LONDON, 5th January.

An Army warrant has been issued which authorizes the payment of expenses in the Colonies and Overseas to the officers of the army, the naval ratings, and the marines, and to the dependents of the officers and men of the army, the navy, and the marines, and to the dependents of the naval ratings and marines.

Colonel Gladden, while approving this Conference, will abstain from taking part in it.

Mr. Gladstone, however, while approving this Conference, will abstain from taking part in it.

LONDON, 6th January.

On the 1st of January, 1887, the Royal Engineers, the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Marine Corps, will be amalgamated, and the Royal Engineers will be known as the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery.

The Royal Engineers will be known as the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery.

LONDON, 6th January.

On the 1st of January, 1887, the Royal Engineers, the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Marine Corps, will be amalgamated, and the Royal Engineers will be known as the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery.

Colonel Gladden, while approving this Conference, will abstain from taking part in it.

Mr. Gladstone, however, while approving this Conference, will abstain from taking part in it.

LONDON, 6th January.

On the 1st of January, 1887, the Royal Engineers, the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Marine Corps, will be amalgamated, and the Royal Engineers will be known as the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery.

Colonel Gladden, while approving this Conference, will abstain from taking part in it.

Mr. Gladstone, however, while approving this Conference, will abstain from taking part in it.

LONDON, 6th January.

On the 1st of January, 1887, the Royal Engineers, the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Marine Corps, will be amalgamated, and the Royal Engineers will be known as the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery.

Colonel Gladden, while approving this Conference, will abstain from taking part in it.

Mr. Gladstone, however, while approving this Conference, will abstain from taking part in it.

LONDON, 6th January.

On the 1st of January, 1887, the Royal Engineers, the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Marine Corps, will be amalgamated, and the Royal Engineers will be known as the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery.

Colonel Gladden, while approving this Conference, will abstain from taking part in it.

Mr. Gladstone, however, while approving this Conference, will abstain from taking part in it.

LONDON, 6th January.

On the 1st of January, 1887, the Royal Engineers, the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Marine Corps, will be amalgamated, and the Royal Engineers will be known as the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery.

Colonel Gladden, while approving this Conference, will abstain from taking part in it.

Mr. Gladstone, however, while approving this Conference, will abstain from taking part in it.

LONDON, 6th January.

On the 1st of January, 1887, the Royal Engineers, the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Marine Corps, will be amalgamated, and the Royal Engineers will be known as the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery.

Colonel Gladden, while approving this Conference, will abstain from taking part in it.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

## NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD JEAN MAX PAQUIN has this day been admitted PARTNER in our Firm in China and elsewhere. CARLOWITZ & CO., Hongkong, 1st January, 1887. [66]

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will enter into PARTNERSHIP on the 1st January, 1887, as SHARE AND GENERAL BROKERS under the Style or Firm "HUGHES & EZRA." E. JONES HUGHES, N. N. J. EZRA. Hongkong, 31st December, 1886. [73]

## NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY authorized Mr. JOHANN GEORG LUDWIG SCHIOTER to Sign our Firm's pro-curation. MEYER & CO., Hongkong, 21st January, 1887. [199]

## NOTICE.

MR. FRIEDRICH ALEXANDER ALFRED BUSSING BROECKEL MANN, and Mr. JUTS THOMAS FRIEDRICH HEINRICH HEYN have been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date. PUSTAU & CO., Hongkong & China, 1st January, 1887. [56]

## NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. LOUIS PIRON in our Firm ceased on the 1st January, 1887. HAHN, PIRON & CO.

Mr. GEORGE SACHSE has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from the 1st of January, 1887. HAHN, PIRON & CO., Hongkong, 11th January, 1887. [169]

## NOTIFICATION.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF, GARDEN, AND CARGO-BOAT COMPANY.

THIS Company will receive STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS alongside their WHARVES at KOWLOON, Land, and Store GENERAL CARGOES in FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS at 30 Cents per ton weight or measurement, including SEVEN Days Free Storage.

Wharfage for Craft under 275 feet .8500 over 375 feet .7500

and also Undertake the Reception, delivery into Craft along side the Wharves, or at any of the principal receiving places on this side at 3 Cents per package.

## FERRY.

One of the Company's Steam Launches will daily (Sunday included) starting punctually from Peppert's Wharf and the Company's Wharf at Kowloon, land and carry Passengers to and fro FREE OF CHARGE.

LEAVES KOWLOON at 6:15 A.M., 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 9:00, 10:30, 11:00, 12:00, 1:00 P.M., 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, and 11:30.

## LEAVES HONGKONG.

8:00 A.M., 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30 P.M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 11:00, 12:00.

For Further Particulars, &c., Apply to W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Agent, Pedder's Street.

## FOR SALE.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Hongkong, 30th July, 1886. [42]

## TO LET.

DETACHED HOUSE, Bonham Road, 5 Rooms. GODOWN, Praya East.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 9th December, 1886. [54]

## TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

Apply to JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong, 31st December, 1886. [47]

## TO LET.

STUDIO-ICE HOUSE LANE.

GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAFIC VIEWS, of Hongkong, and Ports.

Are the Newest and Best published, have the greatest degree of permanency and are moderate in price.

SPECIAL EXCELLENCE IN IVORY MINIATURES, Engravings and reproductions.

STUDIO, 1, DUDDELL STREET. [1649]

## FOR SALE.

HAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE,"

-HEISCHICK & CO., DRAPERS, HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS, AND MILLINERS, TAILORS AND DRESSMEN.

CARLOWITZ & CO., Sole Agents for HEISCHICK & CO., REIMS, For Hongkong, China and the East.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1885. [1244]

## GUN FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO. The well known Wine Shippers to China, Of LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, LAHORE, KERLAJEE, &c.

Their Representatives in China—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., Hongkong, &c., and

LAW, CRAWFORD & CO., Shanghai.

Call attention to some of the Wines and Spirits consigned to their care by this well-known house—

CLARETS, Montr. Larose, St. Julie, Medoc, both in Quarts & Pints.

INVALIDS, & AMOROSO, SHERRY, MANZANILLA, SHERRY, pale dry, WHITE SPAGHETTI—very popular in China in consequence of its softness and purity. These Spaghetti are stored in jars containing 4 gallons.

"INVALIDS" PORT, a most agreeable wine, approved by many Physicians.

SCOTCH WHISKY—of several sorts, viz:

In square bottles—Napier Johnstone's.

In round bottles—C. P. & Co.'s "Heart of Scotland" Scotch Whisky.

Also—Johnnie Walker's—Tawny and Glenlivet.

I.H. H. WHISKY—only the best.

COGNAC—"The popular" \* \* \* now necessarily dearer, because of low exchange.

\* \* \* Quality, the next best and not a bad substitute for 4 Star.

\* \* \* Quality, of age equal to Hennessy and cheaper.

HONGKONG, 72, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TAILOR AND GENERAL DRAPER, has just received a Fresh shipment of WINTER Goods including

CHRISTY'S HATS, NAP & PILOT CLOTH, &c., &c. [1275]

## FOR SALE.

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY—NAPEL JOHNSTONE'S BLEND, Superb Quality.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S SELECTION.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong. [2422]

## FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SCACCIO'S SHEEPY PORT, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNE,

HOCKS, BURGUNDY, BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT,

MACHINERY, LAWN MOWERS,

SCALES, BICYCLES, PAINTS, OILS, VAENISH.

Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO., Box Buildings.

WINTER TIME TABLE THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM-LAUNCH "MORNING STAR"

Runs Daily Ferry Boat between PEDDAR'S WHARF and TSIM-TSA-TSU at the following hours—This Time Table will take effect from the 21st October, 1886.

WEEK DAYS.

Leaves Leaves Leaves

Hongkong Kowloon Hongkong

7:00 A.M. 7:00 A.M. 7:00 A.M.

8:30 " 9:15 " 9:00 "

9:45 " 10:20 " 10:30 "

10:45 " 11:20 " 11:30 "

11:55 " 12:30 " 12:30 "

1:15 " 1:45 " 1:45 "

1:25 " 1:45 " 2:35 "

2:25 " 3:35 " 3:35 "

4:15 " 4:35 " 4:35 "

4:50 " 5:10 " 6:10 "

5:25 " 5:45 " 6:15 "

6:15 " 6:35 " 6:45 "

7:00 " 7:45 " 7:30 "

## NOTES.

To be Laid on Monday and Friday, on account of cooling.

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to, except under unavoidable circumstances. In case of stress of weather, due notice will be given of any stoppages.

## TO BE LET.

## TO LET FURNISHED.

A FAMILY RESIDENCE on the upper Level, SEVEN ROOMS. Gas and Water laid on. Flower and Vegetable GARDENS. Possession from 1st May to 31st October. Address, Care of Daily Press, Hongkong, 21st January, 1887. [105]

## TO LET.

## With Immediate Occupation.

THE COMMODIOUS PREMISES known as the P. & O. OLD OFFICES lately in the occupation of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. For Further Particulars apply to PARCEL POST and AN ALMANAC FOR 1887.

On Paper 10 Cents each or One Dollar per Dozen. On Cardboard 20 Cents each.

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR. On Cardboard 10 Cents.

"Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 11th January, 1887.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will enter into PARTNERSHIP on the 1st January, 1887, as SHARE AND GENERAL BROKERS under the Style or Firm "HUGHES & EZRA."

E. JONES HUGHES, N. N. J. EZRA. Hongkong, 31st December, 1886. [73]

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will enter into PARTNERSHIP on the 1st January, 1887, as SHARE AND GENERAL BROKERS under the Style or Firm "HUGHES & EZRA."

E. JONES HUGHES, N. N. J. EZRA. Hongkong, 31st December, 1886. [199]

## NOTICE.

THE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & CO. on the Praya and Polder Streets. The First and Second Floors will be let in Flats, Single Rooms or in units as Offices.

THE GROUND FLOOR which has hitherto been occupied by Messrs. BLACKBURN & CO. as a STORE, will also be let complete, or subdivided to meet the requirements.

All can be taken for a year or on Lease.

For further Particulars, apply to W. KEEFORD HUGHES, Pedder's Street.

GILLIES, Secretary, Hongkong, 17th September, 1886. [46]

## TO LET.

Possession on the 1st January, 1887.

THE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & CO. on the Praya and Polder Streets. The First and Second Floors will be let in Flats, Single Rooms or in units as Offices.

THE GROUND FLOOR which has hitherto been occupied by Messrs. BLACKBURN & CO. as a STORE, will also be let complete, or subdivided to meet the requirements.

All can be taken for a year or on Lease.

For further Particulars, apply to W. KEEFORD HUGHES, Pedder's Street.

GILLIES, Secretary, Hongkong, 17th September, 1886. [46]

## TO LET.

Possession on the 1st January, 1887.

THE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & CO. on the Praya and Polder Streets. The First and Second Floors will be let in Flats, Single Rooms or in units as Offices.

THE GROUND FLOOR which has hitherto been occupied by Messrs. BLACKBURN & CO. as a STORE, will also be let complete, or subdivided to meet the requirements.

All can be taken for a year or on Lease.

For further Particulars, apply to W. KEEFORD HUGHES, Pedder's Street.

GILLIES, Secretary, Hongkong, 17th September, 1886. [46]

## TO LET.

Possession on the 1st January, 1887.

THE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & CO. on the Praya and Polder Streets. The First and Second Floors will be let in Flats, Single Rooms or in units as Offices.

THE GROUND FLOOR which has hitherto been occupied by Messrs. BLACKBURN & CO. as a STORE, will also be let complete, or subdivided to meet the requirements.

All can be taken for a year or on Lease.

For further Particulars, apply to W. KEEFORD HUGHES, Pedder's Street.

GILLIES, Secretary, Hongkong, 17th September, 1886. [46]

## TO LET.

Possession on the 1st January, 1887.

THE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & CO. on the Praya and Polder Streets. The First and Second Floors will be let in Flats, Single Rooms or in units as Offices.

THE GROUND FLOOR which has hitherto been occupied by Messrs. BLACKBURN & CO. as a STORE, will also be let complete, or subdivided to meet the requirements.

# MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1887.

## THE GOVERNOR-ELECT OF HONGKONG.

Although we understand no official confirmation of the appointment by Router of the appointment of Sir GEORGE STRAHAN, K.C.M.G., to Governor of Hongkong has been received here, there is good reason to believe that the news is correct. When some time in November last Sir GEORGE STRAHAN passed through Colombo on his way home from Tasmania, it was understood that the post had been offered to him, but as he was in delicate health he was doubtful whether his medical advisers would sanction his acceptance of it. From all that we can learn Sir GEORGE STRAHAN, though comparatively a young man, is anything but robust, and was uncertain whether the climate of Hongkong would suit him. If he had decided to take the appointment it may be concluded that he is improving in health, and has been advised to come here. Sir GEORGE STRAHAN is a Major in the Royal Artillery, which corps he entered in October, 1857. In January, 1859, he was appointed Adjutant-General to Mr. GLADSTONE when that eminent statesman was Lord High Commissioner of the Indian Islands; and on the 17th February he was appointed in the same capacity by the late Sir HENRY STOKES. In 1863-69 Sir GEORGE then Captain STRAHAN commenced his career in the Colonial Civil Service, by acting as Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta. From thence he was transferred to the Bahamas, where he was Colonial Secretary for a short period, and administered the Government from April, 1871, to May, 1872. In the latter year he was appointed Administrator of the Government of Lagos, and in July, 1874, was made Governor of the Gold Coast Colony. Upon the recall of Sir JOHN P. BENNETT from the Windward Islands, Major STRAHAN was sent to pour oil upon the troubled waters at Barbados, and seems to have succeeded entirely in the mission. He held that Government from 1876 to 1880, when he was deputed to administer the Government of Cape Colony and to be His Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa pending the arrival there of Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, and proceeded in 1881 to Tasmania to take up his substantive appointment of Governor of that Colony. The above is a brief sketch of the career of the Governor-elect of Hongkong founded upon the full record in the Colonial Office List. Major STRAHAN was knighted shortly before he left Barbados. We believe he is in excellent colour in Downing Street, and has given abundant proofs of tact and ability in his administration. He appears to have been very popular in Tasmania, and a highly appreciative address was presented to him on leaving Hobart. Sir GEORGE STRAHAN is a widower. He will probably arrive here about June next, if it prove correct that he has decided to accept the post. We can only hope that he will prove a successful and popular Governor.

## THE NEW HABITATION FOR THE HONGKONG CENTRAL SCHOOL.

The announcement made by His Excellency the ACTING GOVERNOR in his speech at the Central School on Wednesday with regard to the opening of the new building for that institution will have been read with general satisfaction. The structure, which is to be called Victoria College, is now progressing apace, and Mr. MARSH expressed the hope that the scholars might after their next year's holidays reasonable in it. Of course, as the ACTING GOVERNOR remained his heirs, there are always many things, such as fittings and interior arrangements, that are sometimes found incomplete after a building is supposed to be finished, and this is especially the case in a large public institution which is still in process of development. But in any case it will be very gratifying to the hardworking Head Master, Mr. WATSON, and all his assistants if they are able to remove into the new College before the hot weather comes in 1888. It must be confessed that the institution has waited long enough for emancipation from the confined and unhealthy habitation in Gough-street, while the masters have been much handicapped in their work of tuition by the want of proper class rooms and the crowding of the boys, to say nothing of the nuisance caused by the huddle going on in the streets of the densely crowded neighbourhood. When the new College is no longer looked upon as an instrument of punishment, the masters will disappear, and the work of tuition will go on smoothly, and the institution will be able to admit a great number of additional pupils. For years past the management have been compelled to restrict the number of admissions, much to the regret of the past and present Head Master. It is not twelve years since the late Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, when presiding at the annual distribution of prizes at the Central School, expressed his regret that the repairs to public works necessitated by the great typhoon of September, 1874, prevented the immediate construction of the new building for the institution, but hoped it would be commenced in the following year. The speaker little imagined then that one of his successors in office would have to regret, in the same place, the non-erection of the new building a decade later. The delay in providing the Central School with a suitable home has indeed been protracted. However, the period of expectation is drawing to a close, and those concerned now know within a month or two the time when the Central School will be transformed into Victoria College, and be located in a fabric worthy of the name.

## CURIOS DEFECT IN THE LAW.

At the Hongkong Criminal Sessions on the 20th inst. Mr. BARRETT (the legal agent) brought to light a curious defect in a very important Ordinance. Ordinance 2 of 1876 was passed for the better protection of women and female children. There can be no reasonable doubt the intention of the legislature was to protect all women and female children irrespective of nationality, but both in the title and the preamble the Ordinance is stated to be for the protection of Chinese women and female children. The special mention of one nationality naturally excludes from the operation of the law all other nationalities. Accordingly Mr. BARRETT, being retained for the defence of two women charged with improperly dealing with an Amahine woman, at once took this point, which was upheld by the Court. So far as this particular law is concerned the charge failed to stand, but the women's bail was not released, and they may still be placed upon their trial if the Acting Attorney-General is in charge under the laws of those countries and renders the

letters liable to seizure, it is needless to say that it would be to the interest of the Chinese themselves to avail of the facilities offered by the established Post Office in this branch of their correspondence.

## THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND THE CULTIVATION OF THE POPPY.

The December number of the *Friend of China*, in publishing the correspondence between the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade and the Marquis Tenuo in reference to the additional article to the *Chesu Convention*, expresses much satisfaction with His Excellency's reply. The Society's organ considers this to be very encouraging, and says that the most important paragraph of the Marquis's letter is that which suggests that the British Government should place restrictions upon the cultivation of the drug in India, in which case he says "the Chinese Government would surely lose no time in following the example, and putting an effectual check upon the growth of opium in China." From the point of view of the *Friend of China* the passage just quoted is naturally the most important portion of the Marquis's letter, and it is certainly the only paragraph which contains any suggestion for the future. But of what value is the assurance of the Marquis Tenuo of the intentions of the Chinese Government? That he himself is sincere in desiring to see the habit of opium smoking abolished in China we do not doubt, and if he had this way he would probably endeavour to do something to check both the cultivation of the poppy and the consumption of the product in the Central Kingdom. Nor will we deny that the Marquis possesses considerable influence in Peking. We trust that he does at all events, and sincerely hope he will use it to good purpose. But his influence is sufficient to lead that vast inert lump, the Chinese official mind? Can he, charming as ever, even with the aid of the Viceroy of Chihli, move the official coach for ever so distant a distance out of the rut in which it has travelled for two thousand years? We shall see. Even supposing that these enlightened mandarins can to some extent influence the course of affairs in China, that they can secure the promulgation of an Imperial Decree imposing all kinds of pains and penalties on the opium smoker and confiscation on the cultivator of the poppy it does not follow that they would one whit nearer the accomplishment of their design. So long as the interests of the immense majority of the officials are concerned in perpetuating any practice or habit, so surely will Industrial Decrees quickly become, as they have done time and again in the past, mere dead letters. Have not several stringent Decrees been issued against the cultivation of the poppy, and have they not been, as often, successfully defied? How we are told by travellers in China who verily have, as you are aware, been submitted to the Government in this matter, and they are at present under consideration? That the revenue suffered serious loss from the fact of the bulk of the Chinese correspondence being conducted through private agencies, and not passing through the Post Office, is a fact beyond dispute. But then comes the question, has the Government a right to make a revenue out of post offices rendered, not as a tax, and, as the Hon. A. Lumsden says, the passage of his report quoted above, the function of a post office is to facilitate, not to hinder business. If the Chinese can conduct their correspondence more satisfactorily and economically to themselves without the aid of the legal Post Office, the master must be loath to let all its bearings before the Government attempts to rigorously enforce the Postmaster-General's monopoly. A momentary was given to the English Post Office in the reign of CHARLES I, and the revenue suffered serious loss from the fact of the bulk of the Chinese correspondence being conducted through private agencies, and not passing through the Post Office. The Marquis Tenuo expresses the conviction that the Opium Agreement—Additional Article to the *Chesu Convention* signed in July, 1885—will prove "the first important step towards checking the use and abuse of opium." His Excellency does not enlighten the Anti-Opiate Society as to its way in which he expects this result will be attained, and would probably be puzzled, if called on to do so, to show any special reason for his belief. The wish was doubtless father to the thought. It seems to us that the chief effect of the Opium Agreement will be to put money into the coffers of the Chinese Government. It has also tended to diminish the profits of the Indian opium merchants by compelling a reduction in prices in order to give the Bengal and Mysore drug some chance of holding their own in competition with the native grown opium. The Agreement has done nothing to curtail the production of opium in China; on the contrary, it is being more largely grown in the Manchurian provinces than ever, and we have certainly heard of no diminution in the production in either Szechuan, Yunnan, or Kwangshou. If the British Government were to accept the advice of the Marquis Tenuo, and prohibit or restrict the cultivation of the drug in India, the failure of the foreign supply would surely be made up by increase in the home production, and that a spite of Imperial Decrees—efforts of well intentioned Chinese philanthropists like the Marquis Tenuo. We have no faith in the ability of the Chinese Government to carry out its pledges if they run counter to the wishes and interests of the vast body of the mandarins, and we have little confidence in the honesty of the Peking Authorities in upholding the principles of this agreement. We are not at all sure—the Marquis Tenuo notwithstanding—that the Imperial Government would care to see the import of Indian opium dwindle to nothing unless they could be sure that it would yield an equal revenue. Much less do we believe that they would undertake to suppress the cultivation of the drug in China, a task that would involve them in an endless struggle with a law-defying population and a greedy mandarinate. The supporters of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade will have to wait an indefinite period if they build their hopes of seeing the traffic destroyed upon the action of the Peking Government. The time may come—it is possibly even now within measurable distance—when it will no longer pay cultivators to produce opium in India, but it will not be in consequence of the efforts of the Manchu Government to uproot the habit of opium smoking from amongst their subjects, but because the competition of the lightly taxed drug produced in the Western provinces of China may ultimately render successful competition by foreign grown opium impossible.

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on the 21st inst. There were present—

His Excellency the ACTING GOVERNOR, Hon. W. H. MARSH, C.M.G.  
Hon. Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO, Chief Justice.  
Hon. F. STEWART, Acting Colonial Secretary.  
Hon. E. J. ACKROYD, Acting Attorney-General.  
Hon. C. P. SMITH, Colonial Treasurer.

Hon. P. BYRNE.  
Hon. WONG SHING.  
Hon. A. P. MACEWEN.  
Hon. J. BELL-IRVING.  
Hon. C. P. SMITH.  
Mr. A. SEY, Clerk of Councils.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

letters liable to seizure, it is needless to say that it would be to the interest of the Chinese themselves to avail of the facilities offered by the established Post Office in this branch of their correspondence.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND THE CULTIVATION OF THE POPPY.

The December number of the *Friend of China*, in publishing the correspondence between the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade and the Marquis Tenuo in reference to the additional article to the *Chesu Convention*, expresses much satisfaction with His Excellency's reply. The Society's organ considers this to be very encouraging, and says that the most important paragraph of the Marquis's letter is that which suggests that the British Government should place restrictions upon the cultivation of the drug in India, in which case he says "the Chinese Government would surely lose no time in following the example, and putting an effectual check upon the growth of opium in China." From the point of view of the *Friend of China* the passage just quoted is naturally the most important portion of the Marquis's letter, and it is certainly the only paragraph which contains any suggestion for the future. But of what value is the assurance of the Marquis Tenuo of the intentions of the Chinese Government? That he himself is sincere in desiring to see the habit of opium smoking abolished in China we do not doubt, and if he had this way he would probably endeavour to do something to check both the cultivation of the poppy and the consumption of the product in the Central Kingdom. Nor will we deny that the Marquis possesses considerable influence in Peking. We trust that he does at all events, and sincerely hope he will use it to good purpose. But his influence is sufficient to lead that vast inert lump, the Chinese official mind? Can he, charming as ever, even with the aid of the Viceroy of Chihli, move the official coach for ever so distant a distance out of the rut in which it has travelled for two thousand years? We shall see. Even supposing that these enlightened mandarins can to some extent influence the course of affairs in China, that they can secure the promulgation of an Imperial Decree imposing all kinds of pains and penalties on the opium smoker and confiscation on the cultivator of the poppy it does not follow that they would one whit nearer the accomplishment of their design. So long as the interests of the immense majority of the officials are concerned in perpetuating any practice or habit, so surely will Industrial Decrees quickly become, as they have done time and again in the past, mere dead letters. Have not several stringent Decrees been issued against the cultivation of the poppy, and have they not been, as often, successfully defied?

The *Friend of China* the passage just quoted is naturally the most important portion of the Marquis's letter, and it is certainly the only paragraph which contains any suggestion for the future. But of what value is the assurance of the Marquis Tenuo of the intentions of the Chinese Government? That he himself is sincere in desiring to see the habit of opium smoking abolished in China we do not doubt, and if he had this way he would probably endeavour to do something to check both the cultivation of the poppy and the consumption of the product in the Central Kingdom. Nor will we deny that the Marquis possesses considerable influence in Peking. We trust that he does at all events, and sincerely hope he will use it to good purpose. But his influence is sufficient to lead that vast inert lump, the Chinese official mind? Can he, charming as ever, even with the aid of the Viceroy of Chihli, move the official coach for ever so distant a distance out of the rut in which it has travelled for two thousand years? We shall see. Even supposing that these enlightened mandarins can to some extent influence the course of affairs in China, that they can secure the promulgation of an Imperial Decree imposing all kinds of pains and penalties on the opium smoker and confiscation on the cultivator of the poppy it does not follow that they would one whit nearer the accomplishment of their design. So long as the interests of the immense majority of the officials are concerned in perpetuating any practice or habit, so surely will Industrial Decrees quickly become, as they have done time and again in the past, mere dead letters. Have not several stringent Decrees been issued against the cultivation of the poppy, and have they not been, as often, successfully defied?

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND THE CULTIVATION OF THE POPPY.

The December number of the *Friend of China*, in publishing the correspondence between the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade and the Marquis Tenuo in reference to the additional article to the *Chesu Convention*, expresses much satisfaction with His Excellency's reply. The Society's organ considers this to be very encouraging, and says that the most important paragraph of the Marquis's letter is that which suggests that the British Government should place restrictions upon the cultivation of the drug in India, in which case he says "the Chinese Government would surely lose no time in following the example, and putting an effectual check upon the growth of opium in China." From the point of view of the *Friend of China* the passage just quoted is naturally the most important portion of the Marquis's letter, and it is certainly the only paragraph which contains any suggestion for the future. But of what value is the assurance of the Marquis Tenuo of the intentions of the Chinese Government? That he himself is sincere in desiring to see the habit of opium smoking abolished in China we do not doubt, and if he had this way he would probably endeavour to do something to check both the cultivation of the poppy and the consumption of the product in the Central Kingdom. Nor will we deny that the Marquis possesses considerable influence in Peking. We trust that he does at all events, and sincerely hope he will use it to good purpose. But his influence is sufficient to lead that vast inert lump, the Chinese official mind? Can he, charming as ever, even with the aid of the Viceroy of Chihli, move the official coach for ever so distant a distance out of the rut in which it has travelled for two thousand years? We shall see. Even supposing that these enlightened mandarins can to some extent influence the course of affairs in China, that they can secure the promulgation of an Imperial Decree imposing all kinds of pains and penalties on the opium smoker and confiscation on the cultivator of the poppy it does not follow that they would one whit nearer the accomplishment of their design. So long as the interests of the immense majority of the officials are concerned in perpetuating any practice or habit, so surely will Industrial Decrees quickly become, as they have done time and again in the past, mere dead letters. Have not several stringent Decrees been issued against the cultivation of the poppy, and have they not been, as often, successfully defied?

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND THE CULTIVATION OF THE POPPY.

The December number of the *Friend of China*, in publishing the correspondence between the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade and the Marquis Tenuo in reference to the additional article to the *Chesu Convention*, expresses much satisfaction with His Excellency's reply. The Society's organ considers this to be very encouraging, and says that the most important paragraph of the Marquis's letter is that which suggests that the British Government should place restrictions upon the cultivation of the drug in India, in which case he says "the Chinese Government would surely lose no time in following the example, and putting an effectual check upon the growth of opium in China." From the point of view of the *Friend of China* the passage just quoted is naturally the most important portion of the Marquis's letter, and it is certainly the only paragraph which contains any suggestion for the future. But of what value is the assurance of the Marquis Tenuo of the intentions of the Chinese Government? That he himself is sincere in desiring to see the habit of opium smoking abolished in China we do not doubt, and if he had this way he would probably endeavour to do something to check both the cultivation of the poppy and the consumption of the product in the Central Kingdom. Nor will we deny that the Marquis possesses considerable influence in Peking. We trust that he does at all events, and sincerely hope he will use it to good purpose. But his influence is sufficient to lead that vast inert lump, the Chinese official mind? Can he, charming as ever, even with the aid of the Viceroy of Chihli, move the official coach for ever so distant a distance out of the rut in which it has travelled for two thousand years? We shall see. Even supposing that these enlightened mandarins can to some extent influence the course of affairs in China, that they can secure the promulgation of an Imperial Decree imposing all kinds of pains and penalties on the opium smoker and confiscation on the cultivator of the poppy it does not follow that they would one whit nearer the accomplishment of their design. So long as the interests of the immense majority of the officials are concerned in perpetuating any practice or habit, so surely will Industrial Decrees quickly become, as they have done time and again in the past, mere dead letters. Have not several stringent Decrees been issued against the cultivation of the poppy, and have they not been, as often, successfully defied?

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND THE CULTIVATION OF THE POPPY.

The December number of the *Friend of China*, in publishing the correspondence between the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade and the Marquis Tenuo in reference to the additional article to the *Chesu Convention*, expresses much satisfaction with His Excellency's reply. The Society's organ considers this to be very encouraging, and says that the most important paragraph of the Marquis's letter is that which suggests that the British Government should place restrictions upon the cultivation of the drug in India, in which case he says "the Chinese Government would surely lose no time in following the example, and putting an effectual check upon the growth of opium in China." From the point of view of the *Friend of China* the passage just quoted is naturally the most important portion of the Marquis's letter, and it is certainly the only paragraph which contains any suggestion for the future. But of what value is the assurance of the Marquis Tenuo of the intentions of the Chinese Government? That he himself is sincere in desiring to see the habit of opium smoking abolished in China we do not doubt, and if he had this way he would probably endeavour to do something to check both the cultivation of the poppy and the consumption of the product in the Central Kingdom. Nor will we deny that the Marquis possesses considerable influence in Peking. We trust that he does at all events, and sincerely hope he will use it to good purpose. But his influence is sufficient to lead that vast inert lump, the Chinese official mind? Can he, charming as ever, even with the aid of the Viceroy of Chihli, move the official coach for ever so distant a distance out of the rut in which it has travelled for two thousand years? We shall see. Even supposing that these enlightened mandarins can to some extent influence the course of affairs in China, that they can secure the promulgation of an Imperial Decree imposing all kinds of pains and penalties on the opium smoker and confiscation on the cultivator of the poppy it does not follow that they would one whit nearer the accomplishment of their design. So long as the interests of the immense majority of the officials are concerned in perpetuating any practice or habit, so surely will Industrial Decrees quickly become, as they have done time and again in the past, mere dead letters. Have not several stringent Decrees been issued against the cultivation of the poppy, and have they not been, as often, successfully defied?

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND THE CULTIVATION OF THE POPPY.

The December number of the *Friend of China*, in publishing the correspondence between the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade and the Marquis Tenuo in reference to the additional article to the *Chesu Convention*, expresses much satisfaction with His Excellency's reply. The Society's organ considers this to be very encouraging, and says that the most important paragraph of the Marquis's letter is that which suggests that the British Government should place restrictions upon the cultivation of the drug in India, in which case he says "the Chinese Government would surely lose no time in following the example, and putting an effectual check upon the growth of opium in China." From the point of view of the *Friend of China* the passage just quoted is naturally the most important portion of the Marquis's letter, and it is certainly the only paragraph which contains any suggestion for the future. But of what value is the assurance of the Marquis Tenuo of the intentions of the Chinese Government? That he himself is sincere in desiring to see the habit of opium smoking abolished in China we do not doubt, and if he had this way he would probably endeavour to do something to check both the cultivation of the poppy and the consumption of the product in the Central Kingdom. Nor will we deny that the Marquis possesses considerable influence in Peking. We trust that he does at all events, and sincerely hope he will use it to good purpose. But his influence is sufficient to lead that vast inert lump, the Chinese official mind? Can he, charming as ever, even with the aid of the Viceroy of Chihli, move the official coach for ever so distant a distance out of the rut in which it has travelled for two thousand years? We shall see. Even supposing that these enlightened mandarins can to some extent influence the course of affairs in China, that they can secure the promulgation of an Imperial Decree imposing all kinds of pains and penalties on the opium smoker and confiscation on the cultivator of the poppy it does not follow that they would one whit nearer the accomplishment of their design. So long as the interests of the immense majority of the officials are concerned in perpetuating any practice or habit, so surely will Industrial Decrees quickly become, as they have done time and again in the past, mere dead letters. Have not several stringent Decrees been issued against the cultivation of the poppy, and have they not been, as often, successfully defied?

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND THE CULTIVATION OF THE POPPY.

The December number of the *Friend of China*, in publishing the correspondence between the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade and the Marquis Tenuo in reference to the additional article to the *Chesu Convention*, expresses much satisfaction with His Excellency's reply. The Society's organ considers this to be very encouraging, and says that the most important paragraph of the Marquis's letter is that which suggests that the British Government should place restrictions upon the cultivation of the drug in India, in which case he says "the Chinese Government would surely lose no time in following the example, and putting an effectual check upon the growth of opium in China." From the point of view of the *Friend of China* the passage just quoted is naturally the most important portion of the Marquis's letter, and it is certainly the only paragraph which contains any suggestion for the future. But of what value is the assurance of the Marquis Tenuo of the intentions of the Chinese Government? That he himself is sincere in desiring to see the habit of opium smoking abolished in China we do not doubt, and if he had this way he would probably endeavour to do something to check both the cultivation of the poppy and the consumption of the product in the Central Kingdom. Nor will we deny that the Marquis possesses considerable influence in Peking. We trust that he does at all events, and sincerely hope he will use it to good purpose. But his influence is sufficient to lead that vast inert lump, the Chinese official mind? Can he, charming as ever, even with the aid of the Viceroy of Chihli, move the official coach for ever so distant a distance out of the rut in which it has travelled for two thousand years? We shall see. Even supposing that these enlightened mandarins can to some extent influence the course of affairs in China, that they can secure the promulgation of an Imperial Decree imposing all kinds of pains and penalties on the opium smoker and confiscation on the cultivator of the poppy it does not follow that they would one whit nearer the accomplishment of their design. So long as the interests of the immense majority of the officials are concerned in perpetuating any practice or habit, so surely will Industrial Decrees quickly become, as they have done time and again in the past, mere dead letters. Have not several stringent Decrees been issued against the cultivation of the poppy, and have they not been, as often, successfully defied?

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND THE CULTIVATION OF THE POPPY.

The December number of the *Friend of China*, in publishing the correspondence between the Society for the Suppression of

souls more impressed for gambling. 30 men have been recruited to police the city, offering the services of the majority of these men to those belonging to the criminal class. They are mostly hand-working men, vice-pandors, and coal porters. They overrode the God; they are neither set free from gambling by imprisonment nor are they improved. It is too much to be feared that many of them are determined and corrupted by compulsory and constant association with the criminal classes they meet in goal.

A. GOWENON, Superintendent.

#### OPENING OF NEW PORTS IN ANNAM.

We have received from the Acting Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce a proclamation forwarded by the Acting Colonial Secretary respecting the opening in trust of the ports of Vinh and Fai-Po in Annam.

The following is a translation of the proclamation:

PROTECTORATE OF ANNAM AND OF TONQUIN.

The Resident-General of the French Republic in Annam and Tonquin, in view of articles 3, 4, and 12 of the Treaty of the 6th June, 1883, decrees as follows:

The ports of Vinh and of Fai-Po are opened to trade.

A custom-house is opened at Vinh and placed under the direction of the Chief of the Customs Service in Annam and Tonquin.

A customs station is attached to the Tonquin Custom House and placed under the direction of the Chief of the Customs Service in Annam and Tonquin.

(Signed) P. VIAL,  
Resident-General p.i.

Hanoi, 2nd January, 1887.

Copie.

PHOTOTHEATRE DE L'ANNAM ET DU TONKIN.

Le Resident Général de la République Francaise d'Annam et du Tonkin.

Un des articles 3, 4 et 12 du traité du 6 Janv.

Arrête.

Les ports de Vinh et de Fai-Po sont ouverts au commerce.

Un bureau de douane est établi à Vinh et placé sous l'autorisation du Chef des services douaniers et fiscaux.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.

Un dépôt de douane est établi à Fai-Po en Annam et Tonquin.